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Developing Utah's Economy

Governor Norman H. Bangerter

Economic development is often viewed solely as the effort to encourage businesses to move operations into our state. While this is part of what we mean by economic development, there is much, much more. Economic development includes everything that expands our economic base, everything that creates jobs or generates wealth. In a very real sense economic development is tourism, education and innovation, expansion of existing businesses, and retraining of dislocated workers and displaced homemakers. All of these are part of what we view as economic development.

This time last year, during the transition to our administration, I remember looking out the windows on the west end of the Capitol and viewing the rising waters of the Great Salt Lake. I realized that as Governor there would be little, if anything, I could do to control the rising tide of the lake; but recognized that it would be my responsibility, along with the Legislature and local governments, to deal with the consequences of the rising lake.

Similarly, many of the things which affect Utah's economy are beyond the control of state government. Such things as the prime rate, the inflation rate, the cost of energy and natural resources, the price of foreign imports, all make a major impact on the health of Utah's economy.

Just as these macroeconomic factors are beyond the control of state government, so are the demands placed on government services by our rapidly increasing population. Our birthrate is twice the national average; consequently, we need a rapidly expanding economy if our children are to have job opportunities here at home.

Although the state government cannot control many of the forces affecting our economic well-being, a growing, healthy economy is too critical to Utah's future for government to be indifferent or unconcerned. State government cannot do everything, so what we do, we must do effectively. I'm convinced that wherever possible, government must make a positive difference in expanding our economy, expansion that is needed to accommodate our growing population.

It appears that in 1985 Utah's economy will have grown fast enough to keep pace with the number of people entering the job market. This is good news, particularly in view of the setbacks suffered from the closure of Kennecott, and layoffs in our semiconductor and electronics industries.

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*Excerpted from remarks given at the Governor's Press Conference, November 26, 1985, where the report "Developing Utah's Economy--Guidelines, Policies and Plans," prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, was distributed.

This encouraging news about Utah's economic growth in 1985 may make us feel good, but we cannot let it make us complacent. The challenges posed by our high birthrate, and by economic factors beyond our control, mean that our best efforts are needed to further expand Utah's economy and to create job opportunities for Utahns.

In launching our new administration in 1985, I described economic development as one of my primary goals as governor. Linked closely with economic development is education. I've often felt that economic development and education are kind of a chicken and egg proposition: you can't have one without the other. Without an educated and trained workforce our economy cannot grow. Without a growing economy, resources will not be available to finance education.

In 1985 I proposed, and the Legislature enacted, the largest increase for education ever approved for a single year, an increase of nearly $100 million. Utah's commitment to education remains strong, and is illustrated by the fact that two-thirds of state revenues go to fund public and higher education. While budget restraints will limit our ability to make further large increases, with 28 percent of our population enrolled as students in either our public schools or state higher education system, we must continue to maintain a strong commitment to education.

With economic development as one of my major goals as Governor, a number of new initiatives have been launched to enable state government to more effectively encourage business expansion and a growing economy. Several of the most significant initiatives are:

Tourist Promotion: Expanding tourist promotion through increased marketing, public-private cooperation between the state, ski resorts, Western Air Lines and Japan Air Lines, and local tourism agencies.

Metro Utah: The formation of Metro Utah to coordinate efforts among Utah's 11 metropolitan counties, and to encourage cooperation through a program of state matching funds to assist local efforts.

Rural Utah Program: Increased emphasis on assisting rural Utah by providing additional technical assistance, increased communication with local governments, and through a matching-funds program to enhance local efforts.

Dislocated Worker Resource Center: An innovative approach to assisting workers laid off by Kennecott and other industries through the establishment of a dislocated worker resource center.

Federal Procurement Office: The establishment of the Federal Procurement Office to assist Utah businesses increase their share of federal procurement expenditures.

Centers of Excellence: Establishing the Centers of Excellence program to maximize the economic benefits that come from expanded research and technology.

Of course none of these initiatives could have been launched without support from the State Legislature. I view the Legislature as a partner in the state's efforts in building an effective program for enhancing economic growth.

Economic development is a long-term, dynamic process. Five ingredients have been identified, five "pillars," that are crucial to the development of an economy. These "five pillars of economic development" are:

Innovation

Entrepreneurship

Human Resources

Financial Capital

Public Infrastructure

Although there are other ingredients that contribute to economic growth, these five pillars provide the foundation for economic development. The five pillars are not in any particular priority order. They might be likened to a basketball team, where each member's performance is vital to the team's prospects for success.

The first two pillars I mentioned, **Innovation** and **Entrepreneurship** emphasize the importance of the private sector, and of individuals. Technological innovation can take place in a garage, a corporate boardroom, in a laboratory, on a farm, or in the classroom. It is through innovation that new goods and services are developed, more efficient means of production are found, or new markets are penetrated. Entrepreneurship is the process of taking new and better ideas to the market, and involves willingness to take risks for potential profits.

Utah has produced numerous innovators and entrepreneurs. To further encourage innovation and entrepreneurship the state has made significant commitments to education, and has supported research and development through the Centers of Excellence program. Innovation and entrepreneurship are also encouraged by the Utah Technology Finance Corporation.

The third pillar, **Human Resources** includes unskilled workers and skilled workers such as technicians, scientists, accountants, and professionals of all kinds. The integrity, work ethic, and productivity of the work force is of paramount importance. The levels of education and technical skill are crucial to the development of new innovations and enterprises, and to provide the brain-power needed by existing technology-based industries.

The state's role in developing human resources is, primarily, through our educational system. Training, whether to read, to write, to think analytically, or to engineer or invent, is the byproduct of a significant investment by taxpayers, and made possible only through the efforts of dedicated educators in our States.

The crucial link between education and economic development is illustrated by a recent meeting I had with the Executive Vice President of Hewlett-Packard. During our brief meeting he was most anxious to learn about Utah's commitment to education, beginning with our public schools--kindergarten through high school--and including our universities and colleges.

The fourth pillar listed is **Financial Capital**. Again, like each of the five pillars, it might be argued that this should be ranked as the most important, since without capital to finance expansion, no expansion can occur.

I believe we must consider every reasonable option to increase the availability of financial capital. This includes working with our banks, the federal Small Business Administration, and strengthening our securities laws so greater trust and confidence will exist in Utah's financial marketplace. The Utah Technology Finance Corporation was created, in part, to help attract venture capital to the state, and I am hopeful that they will be able to go forward with these efforts in the next few months. Other alternatives are under study and I am hopeful that progress can be made during the coming year to encourage greater access to capital in Utah, access which will help Utah businesses to expand, and Utah's economy to grow.

The fifth pillar identified is **Public Infrastructure**. Utah voters took a significant step to strengthen this pillar when they approved, by an overwhelming margin, the repayment contract for the Central Utah Project. Providing public infrastructure, whether water systems, roads, or airports, is an important role of government. In a real sense, providing a strong public school and higher education system is a form of infrastructure. In addition to the physical infrastructure, government must provide a legal and regulatory structure that is conducive to economic growth.

The state's role in advancing economic development could be described as strengthening the five pillars of economic development. To strengthen these pillars eight policies have been developed.

1. Coordinating state government efforts.

2. Supporting education and training programs which develop our human resources.

3. Minimizing adverse consequences through assistance to dislocated workers and to threatened communities.

4. Maximizing state resources by leveraging state dollars with dollars from federal, local, and private sources.

5. Enhancing the entrepreneurial and business climate.

6. Supporting local areas which demonstrate initiative, commitment, and cooperation.

7. Encouraging cooperation among local governments and local economic development entities.

8. Fostering public awareness of and support for economic development.

I would like to take a few minutes to focus on some of the ways we hope to implement these policies next year.

First, concerning continued funding for economic development and education, my budget recommendations for 1986 will be announced in the near future. Although we are facing a leaner budget than last year, I will continue to support education and economic development, since both are crucial to Utah's future.

Second, to bring our "third E", Efficiency in Government, into economic development, I will increase cooperation in state government by forming an Economic Advisory Council, comprised of state department heads whose programs impact on our economy.

Third, before January 1, I will issue an Executive Order calling for a review of all existing regulations of state government. The purpose of this review will be to eliminate regulations which are unneeded, and to simplify regulations wherever practical. Although we must retain regulations which protect public health and safety, we must not be afraid to eliminate those which unnecessarily hamper business, hobble our economy, or make government needlessly complex.

Fourth, I will ask the Capital Formation Task Force to continue its work to consider ways that the availability of capital can be increased to finance business expansion in Utah.

Fifth, I will encourage the Legislature to enact changes in the State's Unitary Tax to put into statute a waters-edge policy. Such a policy, which has already been adopted administratively by the Tax Commission, will encourage further foreign investment in Utah.

Last but certainly not least, I am calling on government and the private sector to join me in focusing public attention on the importance of a growing economy to the future of Utah. Economic development is not the sole responsibility of one department of state government, or even the sole responsibility of state government as a whole. It is the responsibility of local government, of education, of business, of community organizations. In a real sense economic development is the responsibility of every citizen who cares about Utah's future.

To foster greater public awareness of and involvement in the importance of economic development, the week of February 2-8 will be declared "Economic Development Week." Our public schools, state-supported colleges and universities, local governments, chambers of commerce, business associations, trade organizations, and private citizens are to plan activities and programs to be held during that week that will educate and emphasize the importance of free enterprise, entrepreneurship, innovation, and business expansion to the long-term future of our state.

I am hopeful that we will see a wide range of activities, centered on the theme of Economic Development, in every county, on every campus, in every community of Utah. I believe that such efforts can serve to enliven public interest in and understanding of the importance of economic growth to our future.

As part of this effort the state will hold, on Friday February 7, a conference for all interested citizens, which will focus on ways to enhance Utah's economy. This gathering, "The Governor's Conference on Economic Growth," will be cosponsored by the Business and Economic Development Board, the Utah Travel Council, the Job Training Coordinating Committee, and the Utah Technology Finance Corporation Board of Trustees. It will provide an opportunity to gain information, exchange ideas, and increase public involvement in the state's efforts to enhance economic growth.

Utah's state motto is "Industry." I am sure that when our forefathers chose this motto they were not thinking of smokestacks and assembly lines. They had much more in mind. They knew, as we do, that "industry" includes every field of human endeavor that is productive, that creates wealth, that provides economic opportunities.

I believe our state motto fits us well because we are industrious, hardworking, productive, and innovative people. That is our heritage. Utah's future depends on continued efforts, cooperatively and enthusiastically, on the part of all elements of society: business, government, education, and individual citizens.

I am aware, as much as anyone, that the challenges we face are great. But I am convinced that they are no greater than those which have faced Utahns of every generation. As we work together we will successfully conquer these challenges, and we will succeed. I appreciate your continued efforts in behalf of the people of Utah. Together we will build a future of promise and opportunity for our children, and for future generations of Utahns.

U.S. POPULATION TOTALS 239.4 MILLION AS 1986 BEGINS*

An estimated 239.4 million people - 12.9 million more than were counted in the April 1980 Census —are living in the United States as 1986 begins.

The January 1, 1986 total is almost 2.1 million higher than the 1985 New Year's Day figure. The population is projected to grow by 2.2 million during 1986. The record for net population growth in a single year is 3.1 million, recorded during the baby boom year of 1956, when the U.S. population was about 168 million.

Census based its January 1, 1986 figure on an estimated 3.8 million births, 2.1 million deaths, and net migration of 435,000 during 1985. Birth and death levels are projected to be slightly higher in 1986. Births will be at their highest level since the mid - 1960's.

The population has increased 0.9 percent during each year since 1983, and 1.0 percent in 1982 and 1981. In contrast, the annual rate of increase during the peak years of the baby boom (1947-1961) ranged from 1.6 to 1.9 percent.

The 1986 estimate does not include U.S. government personnel in other countries - members of the armed forces and other federal employees and their dependents stationed abroad.

* These Census reprints have been taken from the *Mountain/Plains Census Data Highlights*, January/February 1986 published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Denver Regional Office.

POPULATION AT MID-DECADE: GROWTH STILL CONCENTRATED IN WEST AND SOUTH*

While the U.S. population increased by 5.4 percent or 12.2 million from 1980-1985 for a total of nearly 239 million, the South and West accounted for 91 percent of this growth—11 million.

The 10 fastest growing states were Alaska (29.7 percent), Arizona (17.2), Nevada (16.9), Florida (16.6), Texas (15.0), Utah (12.6), Colorado (11.8), California (11.4), New Mexico (11.3), and Georgia (9.4).

Five states—Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—and the District of Columbia have lost population since 1980. Those losing since 1984 are Iowa, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

The Northeast continued its modest growth during 1980-1985, increasing by 724,000 or 1.5 percent. The Midwest increased only 331,000 or 0.6 percent. The only state in these two regions growing faster than the national rate was New Hampshire at 8.4 percent.

The West's growth of 10.8 percent was twice the national average. Of the 13 western states, 11 have grown faster than the average since 1980.

The table below shows the U.S. resident population estimates for July 1, 1985 (provisional), July 1, 1984, the April 1, 1980 Census counts, and the 1980-1984 change by number and percent for states in the Denver region. Additional information will appear in the annual Census P-25 report on the population of states scheduled for release in March, 1986.

Estimates of the Resident Population of States
July 1, 1984 and 1985
(numbers in thousands)

State	Estimate			Change 1980-84	
	July 1, 1985	July 1, 1984	April 1, 1980	Number	Percent
Arizona	3,187	3,072	2,718	469	17.2
Colorado	3,231	3,190	2,890	341	11.8
Kansas	2,450	2,440	2,364	87	3.7
Montana	826	823	787	40	5.0
Nebraska	1,606	1,605	1,570	36	2.3
North Dakota	685	687	653	32	4.9
Oklahoma	3,301	3,310	3,025	276	9.1
South Dakota	708	705	691	17	2.5
Utah	1,645	1,623	1,461	184	12.6
Wyoming	509	513	470	40	8.5

ESTIMATES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR STATES*

In 1984, the estimated number of households in U.S. was 86.8 million. The estimates for states ranged from 9.5 million in California to 165,000 in Alaska.

From 1980 - 1984, the estimated national increase in households was 7.0 percent, compared with 4.2 percent in resident population. The more rapid growth shown in households than appears in population is partly due to changes in age structure as well as changes in living arrangements.

In nearly all states, the estimated percent increase in households was larger than the estimated percent increase in population during 1980 - 1984. The two exceptions were Utah and Wyoming.

The table below reflects 1980 - 1984 household estimates for states in the Mountain Plains region. Additional information for other states and a description of methodology appear in the P - 25 No. 974 report, which is available upon request from the Census Bureau Regional Office.

Estimates of the Number of Households for States
(numbers in thousands)

State	Households				April 1, 1980 (Census)	Change 1980-84	
	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1981		Number	Percent
Arizona	1,094	1,055	1,029	1,001	957	137	14.3
Colorado	1,189	1,168	1,141	1,109	1,061	128	12.1
Kansas	913	902	898	892	872	41	4.6
Montana	301	296	293	290	284	18	6.2
Nebraska	594	585	585	583	571	23	3.9
North Dakota	241	238	236	233	228	14	6.0
Oklahoma	1,231	1,228	1,204	1,161	1,119	112	10.0
South Dakota	251	247	246	245	243	8	3.3
Utah	502	490	480	469	449	54	12.0
Wyoming	180	181	180	175	166	15	8.8

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	16,225	na	na	15,617.7	na
New Corporations (no.)	471	506	-6.9	441.6	496.7	-11.1
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	6,594	na	na	6,286.3	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	49.80	60.40	-17.5	57.0	57.9	-1.5
Lambs (cwt)	66.90	57.50	16.3	61.6	53.5	15.1
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	11.20	12.50	-10.4	12.6	12.9	-1.6
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	60.00	71.00	-15.5	73.5	81.8	-10.1
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	3,542.7	3,256.0	8.8	3,168.0	2,755.7	15.0
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	204,700	177,800	15.1	127,433.3	146,775.0	-13.2
Residential	69,600	103,400	-32.7	61,366.7	69,675.0	-11.9
Nonresidential	68,200	49,600	37.5	39,050.0	39,300.0	-0.6
Public Works and Utilities	66,900	24,900	168.7	27,008.3	35,783.3	-24.5
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	134,099.5	150,141.3	-10.7	115,773.1	116,161.8	-0.3
Residential	71,614.6	79,687.8	-10.1	56,604.4	63,835.4	-11.3
Nonresidential	41,887.5	55,153.2	-24.1	44,672.9	37,704.1	18.5
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	14,597.1	15,300.3	-4.6	13,995.8	14,622.4	-4.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,536	2,130	-27.9	1,292.2	1,467.4	-11.9
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	757.3	731.5	3.5	738.0	708.6	4.1
Total Employed Persons	718.2	688.7	4.3	690.8	659.0	4.8
Unemployed Persons	39.1	42.8	-8.6	47.2	49.6	-5.0
Percent Total Labor Force	5.2	5.8	-10.3	6.4	7.0	-8.8
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	624.2	606.3	3.0	618.4	590.4	4.7
Manufacturing	96.7	96.0	0.7	96.0	92.0	4.3
Mining	9.1	12.0	-24.2	10.7	13.7	-22.0
Contract Construction	40.3	40.0	0.7	36.7	32.8	11.9
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.9	36.9	0.0	36.6	36.6	.0
Wholesale Trade	36.2	35.3	2.5	35.6	34.5	3.1
Retail Trade	113.0	107.8	4.8	110.5	103.5	6.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate[3]	31.3	30.3	3.3	30.7	29.2	5.3
Services[3]	130.8	122.1	7.1	127.7	117.8	8.4
Federal Government	39.4	38.0	3.7	38.4	37.2	3.5
State Government[4]	33.0	32.8	0.6	35.3	34.9	1.4
Local Government[4]	57.5	55.3	4.0	60.3	58.3	3.4
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.8	39.5	3.3	40.1	40.2	-0.2
Mining	45.4	44.3	2.5	44.5	42.5	4.6
Contract Construction	39.5	38.7	2.1	38.1	37.8	1.0
Wholesale Trade	35.6	37.3	-4.6	36.1	37.4	-3.4
Retail Trade	29.2	30.0	-2.7	28.7	29.0	-1.1
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,587.2	4,642.0	20.4	6,794.5	5,789.1	17.4
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,382.6	2,115.4	12.6	2,315.0	1,956.9	18.3
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	187,014.0	182,531.1	2.5	122,150.5	109,898.1	11.1
Sales and Use Tax	71,619.3	41,035.1	74.5	47,585.6	35,920.0	32.5
Motor Fuel Tax	9,917.0	9,449.5	4.9	7,559.9	6,084.6	24.2
Individual Income Tax	62,133.1	62,445.5	-0.5	36,723.4	33,605.9	9.3
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,107.1	490.4	125.8	4,510.5	3,908.9	15.4
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized[5] (mil. of kwh)	na	1,161.2	na	na	1,142.4	na
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	na	4,272.2	na	na	4,258.4	na
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	3,237.9	na	na	2,780.5	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	13,664.9	na	na	10,733.1	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	na	1,139	na	na	1,037.8	na
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	888,953	737,348	20.6	717,773.9	598,811.3	19.9
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	45,607	na	na	33,929.0	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	901.9	906.0	-0.5	412.6	362.3	13.9
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	1,757.2	na	na	918.3	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	458,813	449,133	2.2	458,231.7	449,449.7	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,458	164,761	0.4	165,445.3	159,180.2	3.9
Electric Customers (residential)	na	424,504	na	na	419,471.0	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	41,568	na	na	40,564.3	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	417,331	406,086	2.8	419,271.9	407,913.3	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	576	532	8.3	543.2	525.8	3.3

Utah Business Statistics

	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.2[r]	50.4	3.6	50.6	47.9	5.5
Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.9	-15.4	4.1	5.4	-23.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	24,463.0	15,000.5	63.1	11,476.7	11,071.3	3.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	526	289	82.0	155.3	177.5	-12.5
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	301.0	552.1	-45.5	322.6	346.6	-6.9
Electric Customers (residential)	33,654	30,908	8.9	32,989.7	30,341.4	8.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,492	2,335	6.7	2,456.3	2,301.5	6.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	43,857	42,021	4.4	43,536.0	41,823.6	4.1
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	58	46	26.1	48.2	44.7	7.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	50,219	38,123	31.7	40,618.8	37,671.8	7.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,671	7,011	37.9	7,746.3	6,714.7	15.4
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	324.4[r]	316.0	2.7	321.9	308.0	4.5
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.9	-10.2	6.1	6.6	-7.4
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	62,482.7	74,922.5	-16.6	59,869.7	58,221.7	2.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	546	1,244	-56.1	702.9	823.7	-14.7
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	6,449.8	11,544.3	-44.1	6,421.5	6,858.9	-6.4
Electric Customers (residential)	221,252	215,613	2.6	219,438.3	210,945.9	4.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,417	17,907	2.8	18,304.1	17,209.1	6.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	202,569	196,109	3.3	203,139.3	196,563.0	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	264	240	10.0	248.9	238.6	4.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	216,813	211,575	2.5	215,062.5	210,584.5	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	107,241	108,709	-1.4	108,405.8	105,023.3	3.2
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	69.6[r]	67.3	3.4	70.2	66.9	4.9
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.2	-8.1	7.0	7.2	-3.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	11,130.3	14,855.5	-25.1	12,700.7	10,399.8	22.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	118	100	18.0	79.6	118.3	-32.7
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	839.0	1,433.2	-41.5	841.6	856.0	-1.7
Electric Customers (residential)	na	46,531	na	na	46,996.9	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	5,544	na	na	5,446.7	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	57,881	56,546	2.4	58,281.8	56,862.3	2.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	71	67	6.0	68.3	65.3	4.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	58,960	58,394	1.0	60,904.6	60,294.7	1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,671	14,580	0.6	14,658.9	13,933.7	5.2
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	55.9[r]	53.7	4.1	55.8	52.1	7.3
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.8	-19.0	6.3	8.0	-20.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,954.0	11,116.5	-19.5	8,194.2	10,910.4	-24.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	81	166	-51.2	67.3	79.2	-15.1
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	572.3	943.0	-39.3	556.1	595.2	-6.6
Electric Customers (residential)	50,544	49,956	1.2	50,444.8	49,805.6	1.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,568	4,514	3.4	4,578.2	4,439.5	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,355	45,715	1.4	46,722.9	45,957.7	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	85	77	10.4	77.8	76.4	1.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,874	44,357	1.2	44,815.7	44,271.3	1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,431	10,292	1.4	10,283.7	10,074.8	2.1

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
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Footnotes:
[1]Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2]Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3]Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4]Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5]Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1985, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6]Missing highway data distorts comparative statistics.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	Sept 1985	Sept 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	16,225	na	na	15,736.8	na
New Corporations (no.)	411	365	12.6	445.4	485.8	-8.3
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,950	na	na	6,339.1	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	50.20	58.50	-14.2	56.3	58.7	-3.9
Lambs (cwt)	69.30	59.70	16.1	62.4	54.8	13.8
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	11.60	12.90	-10.1	12.5	12.9	-2.5
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	69.00	72.00	-4.2	73.3	80.9	-9.5
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	2,952.4	2,468.9	19.6	3,208.3	2,751.0	16.6
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	127,960	99,905	28.1	128,546.7	141,508.8	-9.2
Residential	67,371	58,957	14.3	60,780.9	69,163.1	-12.1
Nonresidential	40,471	21,332	89.7	40,705.9	37,386.0	8.9
Public Works and Utilities	20,118	19,616	2.6	27,051.5	32,934.7	-17.9
Total Permit Construction[2](thous. of dol.)	125,518.0	124,531.4	0.8	115,855.4	116,874.5	-0.9
Residential	58,947.5	51,654.4	14.1	57,212.1	62,723.3	-8.8
Nonresidential	50,441.8	61,035.9	-17.4	43,790.1	40,387.3	8.4
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	16,128.7	11,841.1	36.2	14,353.1	13,763.9	4.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,080	1,102	-2.0	1,290.3	1,449.4	-11.0
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	776.1	738.3	5.1	741.1	711.5	4.2
Total Employed Persons	735.4	695.5	5.7	694.2	662.9	4.7
Unemployed Persons	40.7	42.8	-4.9	47.0	48.7	-3.5
Percent Total Labor Force	5.2	5.8	-10.3	6.4	6.9	-7.4
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	633.2	613.5	3.2	620.0	593.1	4.5
Manufacturing	96.3	96.0	0.3	96.0	92.6	3.7
Mining	9.2	11.8	-22.0	10.5	13.5	-22.4
Contract Construction	39.6	40.5	-2.2	36.6	33.3	9.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	37.0	36.8	0.5	36.6	36.6	0.1
Wholesale Trade	36.1	35.3	2.3	35.7	34.6	3.2
Retail Trade	113.9	108.4	5.1	110.9	104.2	6.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate[3]	31.3	30.2	3.6	30.8	29.3	5.1
Services	133.8	124.8	7.2	128.4	118.7	8.2
Federal Government	39.8	37.8	5.3	38.6	37.2	3.7
State Government[4]	33.7	33.1	1.8	35.4	34.9	1.4
Local Government[4]	62.6	58.9	6.3	60.6	58.4	3.8
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.5r	39.9	1.5	40.1	40.2	-0.2
Mining	42.5r	44.5	-4.5	44.3	42.7	3.7
Contract Construction	38.3r	38.7	-1.0	38.1	37.7	1.0
Wholesale Trade	35.4r	37.7	-6.1	35.9	37.3	-3.7
Retail Trade	28.5r	29.3	-2.7	28.6	29.1	-1.4
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,121.4r	4,099.9	24.9	6,879.6	5,685.0	21.0
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,398.9	2,133.8	12.4	2,337.1	1,981.5	17.9
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	59,412.7	56,853.8	4.5	122,363.7	110,069.2	11.2
Sales and Use Tax	2,238.4	33,070.7	-93.2	45,016.3	38,495.0	16.9
Motor Fuel Tax	7,160.9	5,477.8	30.7	7,700.2	5,926.9	29.9
Individual Income Tax	31,949.1	30,214.4	5.7	36,867.9	33,855.8	8.9
Corporation Franchise Tax	2,156.0	1,077.4	100.1	4,600.4	3,816.6	20.5
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized[5](mil. of kwh)	na	1,099.6	na	na	1,140.1	na
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	na	3,937.5	na	na	4,220.3	na
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	3,157.5	na	na	2,838.6	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	12,702.6	na	na	11,378.3	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	na	918	na	na	1,034.8	na
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	678,686	592,052	14.6	724,993.4	603,380.9	20.2
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	40,737[6]	40,519	0.5	na	34,002.1	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	164.6	220.6	-25.4	407.9	379.8	7.4
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	1,203.6	na	na	914.6	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	463,048	453,031	2.2	459,066.4	450,230.3	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,039	165,209	-0.1	165,431.1	160,207.1	3.3
Electric Customers (residential)	na	424,699	na	na	421,111.2	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	41,689	na	na	40,795.8	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	416,650	106,814	2.4	420,091.6	408,812.8	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	574	532	7.9	546.7	526.2	3.9

Utah Business Statistics

	Sept 1985	Sept 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.8r	50.4	4.8	50.8	48.2	5.4
Unemployment Rate	3.5r	3.7	-5.4	4.1	5.2	-20.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	13,114.2	12,279.6	6.8	11,546.2	11,171.0	3.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	177	138	28.3	158.5	176.2	-10.0
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	318.3	287.4	10.8	325.2	325.7	-0.2
Electric Customers (residential)	32,889	30,962	6.2	33,150.3	30,460.3	8.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,437	2,322	5.0	2,465.8	2,306.0	6.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	43,901	42,090	4.3	43,686.9	41,944.7	4.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	50	46	8.7	48.5	44.8	8.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	50,346	38,204	31.8	41,630.7	37,707.6	10.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,690	7,105	36.4	7,961.7	6,758.0	17.8
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	327.8r	318.4	3.0	322.7	309.4	4.3
Unemployment Rate	5.5r	5.6	-1.8	6.1	6.4	-5.3
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	53,249.9	35,765.7	48.9	61,327.8r	56,142.2	9.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	501	552	-9.2	698.7	819.8	-14.8
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	9,043.3	5,856.4	54.4	6,687.1	6,476.7	3.2
Electric Customers (residential)	na	215,386	na	na	212,189.8	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	18,031	na	na	17,388.4	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	201,666	196,821	2.5	203,543.0	197,080.8	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	260	241	7.9	250.5	238.7	5.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	217,660	212,333	2.5	215,506.4	210,953.7	2.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	106,324	109,022	-2.5	108,180.9	105,733.4	2.3
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	72.7r	70.5	3.1	70.3	67.2	4.7
Unemployment Rate	5.5r	6.4	-14.1	6.9	7.1	-3.4
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	18,139.4	43,847.7	-58.6	10,558.3	13,152.9	-19.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	101	78	29.5	81.5	115.3	-29.3
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	866.5	734.8	17.9	852.6	799.4	6.7
Electric Customers (residential)	na	46,654	na	na	47,076.8	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	5,539	na	na	5,469.7	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	57,798	56,833	1.7	58,362.2	57,002.3	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	71	67	6.0	68.7	65.3	5.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	62,114	61,278	1.4	60,974.3	60,389.2	1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	15,039	14,667	2.5	14,685.9	14,049.4	4.6
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	56.4r	54.1	4.3	56.0	52.4	7.0
Unemployment Rate	4.6r	5.2	-11.5	6.3	7.6	-17.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	10,063.7	9,342.7	7.7	8,254.3	11,127.5	-25.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	92	69	33.3	69.2	78.4	-11.8
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	596.8	479.9	24.4	565.9	556.8	1.6
Electric Customers (residential)	50,491	49,948	1.1	50,490.0	49,877.3	1.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,629	4,485	3.2	4,590.2	4,449.3	3.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,529	45,494	2.3	46,809.2	46,020.3	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	87	77	13.0	78.6	76.5	2.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	45,003	44,447	1.3	44,862.0	44,368.8	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,468	10,213	2.5	10,304.9	10,113.9	1.9

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
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[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
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[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[3] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Missing highway data distorts comparative statistics.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Sept 1985	Sept 1984	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average % Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,915.9[r]	3,694.6	6.0	3,834.6	3,581.1	7.1
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,207.4[r]	3,068.3	4.5	3,153.9	2,947.2	7.0
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1977=100)	124.9	123.3	1.3	123.9	119.7	3.5
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	389.5[a]	361.1	7.9	378.9	343.1	10.4
Index of Leading Indicators[2] (1967=100)	170.6	165.7	3.0	167.2	165.4	1.1
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	324.5	314.5	3.2	319.4	308.1	3.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	302.1	296.4	1.9	300.2	292.4	2.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	353.8	341.4	3.6	346.4	333.0	4.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	319.7	313.7	1.9	318.2	309.2	2.9
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	408.3	383.1	6.6	396.8	373.9	6.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	432.6	429.0	0.8	425.5	423.2	0.5
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):	290.2	289.5	0.2	292.7	289.9	1.0
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	231.9[r]	224.6	3.3	229.4	221.4	3.6
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)						
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	115.8	113.8	1.8	115.0	113.0	1.8
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	107.5	105.4	2.0	106.7	104.2	2.4
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.4	-4.1	7.2	7.8	-7.4
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	19,891.6	16,922.9	17.5	18,284.6	17,252.8	6.0
Residential	9,067.3	8,061.9	12.5	8,435.9	8,504.5	-0.8
Nonresidential	7,299.9	5,842.4	24.9	6,528.4	5,870.9	11.2
Non-Building	3,524.4	3,018.6	16.8	3,320.4	2,877.4	15.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	144,358	136,952	5.4	139,019.8	150,737.3	-7.8
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	7.08	10.41	-32.0	7.9	9.5	-16.6
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	10.67	11.97	-10.9	11.1	12.0	-7.5
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	9.50	12.97	-26.8	10.5	11.8	-11.3
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	10.68	12.03	-11.2	11.5	11.8	-2.2

[p]Preliminary [r]Revised na - Not available [a]Anticipated [ra]Revised Anticipated [e]Expected [f]Forecasted

FOOTNOTES:

[1]The series on expenditures for new plant and equipment by U.S. nonfarm business has been revised for the period 1947 to date. These revisions reflect the source agency's introduction of new benchmarks, incorporation of information not available when the previously published estimates were prepared, and updating of industry and size classifications. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Business Outlook Division, Business Conditions Digest, April 1985, p. iv.

[2]Excluding Series 36, 111.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Chase N. Peterson, *President, University of Utah*
Iver E. Bradley, *Dean, Graduate School of Business*

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